

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains 50 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) It comprises 50 single-correct multiple-choice questions.
- (iii) These questions follow the CUET (UG) examination pattern.
- (iv) Each correct answer is awarded +5 marks, with -1 for an incorrect answer.
- (v) The time allotted for this paper is 60 minutes.
- (vi) Attempt every question; detailed solutions are provided in the companion solutions booklet.

1. Which of the following is a push factor for migration?

- (A) Unemployment
 - (B) Better job opportunities
 - (C) Peace and stability
 - (D) Pleasant climate
-

2. The Marxian theory was applied by _____ to explain social inequality.

- (A) Positivist School of Thought
 - (B) Humanistic School of Thought
 - (C) Radical School of Thought
 - (D) Behavioural School of Thought
-

3. Ankaleshwar oilfield is located in which state?

- (A) Assam
 - (B) Rajasthan
 - (C) Andhra Pradesh
 - (D) Gujarat
-

4. Which of the following is NOT a component of population change?

- (A) Sex Ratio
 - (B) Births
 - (C) Death
 - (D) Migration
-

5. Which of the following approach was initially proposed by International Labour Organization?

- (A) Income Approach
 - (B) Capability Approach
 - (C) Welfare Approach
 - (D) Basic Need Approach
-

6. Which part of tree is used for making quinine?

- (A) Bark
 - (B) Root
 - (C) Fruit Seed
 - (D) Flower
-

7. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Intensive Subsistence Farming?

- (A) It is practiced with or without paddy.
 - (B) Land holdings are small.
 - (C) It is characterized by heavy use of farm machinery.
 - (D) Farm yard manure is used to maintain the fertility of soil.
-

8. Bailadila iron ore mines are located in which state?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
 - (B) Karnataka
 - (C) Maharashtra
 - (D) Chhattisgarh
-

9. The people who are engaged in activities that are knowledge oriented are considered as the workers of _____.

- (A) Primary Activity
 - (B) Secondary Activity
 - (C) Tertiary Activity
 - (D) Quaternary Activity
-

10. At which place a geothermal energy plant has been commissioned?

- (A) Manikaran
 - (B) Khetri
 - (C) Katni
 - (D) Ratnagiri
-

11. Which of the following states had the highest density of population in 2011?

- (A) Bihar
 - (B) West Bengal
 - (C) Uttar Pradesh
 - (D) Kerala
-

12. The ratio of total population to net cultivated area is called _____ .

- (A) Population Density
 - (B) Agricultural Density
 - (C) Physiological Density
 - (D) Geometric Density
-

13. Which of the following languages has the highest percentage of speakers in India?

- (A) Bengali
 - (B) Hindi
 - (C) Telugu
 - (D) Marathi
-

14. Neodeterminism is also known as:

- (A) Naturalisation of Humans
 - (B) Humanisation of Nature
 - (C) Stop and go determinism
 - (D) Possibilism
-

15. The third most populous country in the world is:

- (A) Indonesia
 - (B) U.S.A.
 - (C) Brazil
 - (D) Nigeria
-

16. In India, compact or clustered settlements in rural areas are generally found in _____ .

- (A) remote jungles or in hilly areas.
 - (B) fertile alluvial plains.
 - (C) lower valleys of Himalayas.
 - (D) Meghalaya and Himachal Pradesh
-

17. Which of the following is NOT an ancient town of India?

- (A) Varanasi
 - (B) Madurai
 - (C) Hyderabad
 - (D) Pataliputra (Patna)
-

18. In geography, regions, villages and towns have been described as_____.

- (A) Face
 - (B) Organisms
 - (C) Arteries of circulation
 - (D) Profile
-

19. Which of the following types of wasteland is NOT primarily caused by human action?

- (A) Degraded land under plantation crops.
 - (B) Degraded forests and pastures.
 - (C) Mining and industrial wastelands.
 - (D) Barren rocky areas and steep sloping land.
-

20. Which of the following is ignored by the World Trade Organization?

- (A) Rules related to trade between nations.
 - (B) Issues of worker's right and child labour.
 - (C) Trade in services.
 - (D) Issues of intellectual property rights.
-

21. Pipelines are used to supply milk from farms to factories in

_____.

- (A) New Zealand
 - (B) USA
 - (C) Russia
 - (D) Turkmenistan
-

22. The present level of urbanisation in world falls under which of following categories?

- (A) Below 35 percent
 - (B) 35 to 50 percent
 - (C) 50 to 75 percent
 - (D) Above 75 percent
-

23. Big Inch pipeline is located in which of the following continents?

- (A) North America
 - (B) Africa
 - (C) Australia
 - (D) Asia
-

24. Which of the following has significantly contributed to turn the concept of the global village into a reality?

- (A) Trans-Continental Railways
- (B) Trans-Continental Highways
- (C) Cyber Space
- (D) Inter-Continental Airways

25. Which out of the following is NOT a source of water pollution?

- (A) Sewage Disposal
- (B) Urban run-off
- (C) Combustion of coal
- (D) Run-off over cultivated lands

26. Arrange the following countries in descending order of population size:

- A. China
- B. Brazil
- C. Bangladesh
- D. Mexico

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, C, D
- (B) A, C, B, D
- (C) B, A, D, C
- (D) C, B, D, A

27. Arrange the following ports in North to South direction.

- A. Deendayal Port
- B. Mumbai Port
- C. Kochchi Port
- D. Mangaluru Port

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, C, D
 - (B) B, C, D, A
 - (C) A, B, D, C
 - (D) B, A, D, C
-

28. Arrange the following oil refineries in West to East direction.

- A. Mathura
- B. Barauni
- C. Panipat
- D. Bathinda

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below:

- (A) C, D, A, B
 - (B) D, C, A, B
 - (C) B, A, D, C
 - (D) C, B, D, A
-

29. Arrange the following religious groups in decreasing order of their population in India:

- A. Jains
- B. Christians
- C. Buddhists
- D. Sikhs

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, C, D
 - (B) A, D, B, C
 - (C) B, D, C, A
 - (D) C, B, D, A
-

30. Arrange the following approaches of human geography from earlier colonial times to 1990s.

- A. Spatial Organization
- B. Post-Modernism in geography
- C. Areal Differentiation
- D. Emergence of humanistic, radical and behavioral schools

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, C, D
 - (B) C, B, A, D
 - (C) B, A, D, C
 - (D) C, A, D, B
-

31. Identify the correct statements regarding water resources of India.

A. India accounts for about 4 percent of the world's water resources.

B. Annual precipitation in India is about 2000 cubic km.

C. The total utilisable water resource in the country is about 1122 cubic km.

D. Agriculture sector is the leading consumer of surface and groundwater.

(A) A, B and C only

(B) A, B and D only

(C) B, C and D only

(D) A, C and D only



32. Identify correct statements regarding commercial dairy farming.

A. It is highly capital intensive.

B. It is practiced in North Western Europe.

C. It is practiced mainly near urban and industrial centres.

D. It is not labour intensive.

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below:

(A) A, C and D only

(B) A, B and C only

(C) A, B and D only

(D) B, C and D only



33. Consider the following and identify the correct statements.

- A. The Christian population is distributed mostly in rural areas of the country.
- B. Sikhs are mostly concentrated in relatively small area of the country.
- C. Buddhists are concentrated mostly in Andhra Pradesh.
- D. Jains have a major concentration in the urban areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and D only
 - (B) A, B and C only
 - (C) A, C and D only
 - (D) B, C and D only
-

34. Identify correct statements with respect to Konkan Railway.

- A. It was constructed in 1989.
- B. It is a 760-km long rail route.
- C. It connects Roha to Mangalore.
- D. Asia's largest tunnel, which is nearly 6.5 km long, also lies on this route.

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and D only
 - (B) A, B and C only
 - (C) A, C and D only
 - (D) B, C and D only
-

35. Choose the correct statements with reference to a rise in the import of petroleum products in Indian imports.

- A. Fuel demand has increased.
- B. It is used not only as a fuel but also as an industrial raw material.
- C. It is linked with industrialisation and urbanisation.
- D. Rural India still depends on fuel-wood.

- (A) A, B and D only
- (B) A and D only
- (C) A, C and D only
- (D) A, B and C only

36. Match the **LIST-I** with **LIST-II**

LIST-I (Sub Field of Geography)	LIST-II (Interface with sister discipline)
A Behavioral Geography	I Epidemiology
B Medical Geography	II Psychology
C Electoral Geography	III Psephology
D Geography of Leisure	IV Sociology

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below:

- (A) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
- (B) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
- (C) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
- (D) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

37. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Pillars of Human Development)	LIST-II (Characteristics)
A Equity	I Power to make choice. Access to opportunities should be
B Sustainability	II gender, race and caste independent.
C Productivity	III Work efficiency of the people of nation.
D Empowerment	IV Opportunities should be continuously available.

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below:

- (A) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
- (B) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
- (C) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
- (D) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I

38. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I	LIST-II
(Type of Port)	(Name of Port)
A Oil Port	I Maracaibo
B Port of Call	II Rotterdam
C Entrepot Ports	III Honolulu
D Naval Port	IV Kochi

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below:

- (A) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
 - (B) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
 - (C) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
 - (D) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
-

39. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I	LIST-II
(Air Port)	(Country)
A Montreal	I Thailand
B Madrid	II Australia
C Bangkok	III Canada
D Perth	IV Spain

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below:

- (A) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
 (B) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
 (C) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
 (D) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

40. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Characteristic)	LIST-II (Thought)
A Perspective that contemporary social problems are related to the development of capitalism	I Welfare Geography
B Study of social well-being of people like housing, health and education	II Radical School of thought
C Study of human activities which make use of opportunities provided by nature and thus cause humanization of nature	III Behavioural School of thought
D Study of lived experience and perceptions of space by social categories based on religion, race and ethnicity	IV Possibilism

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below:

- (A) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
 (B) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
 (C) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
 (D) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

41.

Concept of High Technology Industry - High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry. Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes. High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialized are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.

Which type of workers make up a large share of the total workforce in the high technology industry?

- (A) Red collar
- (B) White collar
- (C) Blue collar
- (D) Golden collar

42.

Concept of High Technology Industry - High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry. Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes. High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialized are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.

Which of the following is the latest generation of manufacturing activities?

- (A) Eco-tourism
- (B) High-tech
- (C) Medical tourism
- (D) Outsourcing

43.

Concept of High Technology Industry - High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry. Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes. High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialized are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.

Which of the following is NOT the characteristic of the high technology industries?

- (A) Highly skilled specialised workforce
- (B) Robotics on the assembly line
- (C) Computer-Aided Design
- (D) Massive industrial structures and storages

44.

Concept of High Technology Industry - High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry. Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes. High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialized are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.

High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called:

- (A) Minneapolis
- (B) Technopolies
- (C) Metropolis
- (D) Megalopolis

45.

Concept of High Technology Industry - High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry. Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes. High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialized are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.

Silicon Forest technopolies is located in which country?

- (A) USA
- (B) France
- (C) Germany
- (D) Japan

46. Rail Transport

The Indian Railways network is one of the longest in the world. It facilitates the movement of both freight and passengers and contributes to the growth of the economy. Mahatma Gandhi said, the Indian railways "...brought people of diverse cultures together to contribute to India's freedom struggle". The Indian Railway was introduced in 1853, when a line was constructed from Bombay to Thane, covering a distance of 34 km. The length of the Indian Railways network was 67,956 km (Railway yearbook 2019-20). Its very large size puts a lot of pressure on a centralised railway management system. Thus, in India, the railway system has been divided into 17 zones. Indian Railways has launched an extensive programme to convert the metre and narrow gauges to broad gauge. Moreover, steam engines have been replaced by diesel and electric engines. This step has increased the speed, as well as the haulage capacity. The replacement of steam engines run by coal has also improved the environment of the stations. Metro rail has revolutionised the urban transport system in India. Replacement of diesel buses by CNG-run vehicles along with the introduction of the metro is a welcome step towards controlling the air pollution in urban centres. Areas around towns, raw material producing areas and plantations and other commercial crops, hill stations and cantonment towns were well-connected by railways from the British colonial era. These were mostly developed for the exploitation of resources. After the Independence of the country, railway routes have been extended to other areas too. The most significant development has been the development of the Konkan Railway along the western coast, providing a direct link between Mumbai and Mangaluru. The railway continues to remain the main means of transport for the masses. The railway network is relatively less dense in the hill states, north eastern states, central parts of India and Rajasthan.

The Indian Railway was introduced in 1853 between which two places?

- (A) Bombay to Thane
 - (B) Bombay to Pune
 - (C) Bombay to Nagpur
 - (D) Delhi to Kanpur
-

47. Rail Transport

The Indian Railways network is one of the longest in the world. It facilitates the movement of both freight and passengers and contributes to the growth of the economy. Mahatma Gandhi said, the Indian railways "...brought people of diverse cultures together to contribute to India's freedom struggle". The Indian Railway was introduced in 1853, when a line was constructed from Bombay to Thane, covering a distance of 34 km. The length of the Indian Railways network was 67,956 km (Railway yearbook 2019-20). Its very large size puts a lot of pressure on a centralised railway management system. Thus, in India, the railway system has been divided into 17 zones. Indian Railways has launched an extensive programme to convert the metre and narrow gauges to broad gauge. Moreover, steam engines have been replaced by diesel and electric engines. This step has increased the speed, as well as the haulage capacity. The replacement of steam engines run by coal has also improved the environment of the stations. Metro rail has revolutionised the urban transport system in India. Replacement of diesel buses by CNG-run vehicles along with the introduction of the metro is a welcome step towards controlling the air pollution in urban centres. Areas around towns, raw material producing areas and plantations and other commercial crops, hill stations and cantonment towns were well-connected by railways from the British colonial era. These were mostly developed for the exploitation of resources. After the Independence of the country, railway routes have been extended to other areas too. The most significant development has been the development of the Konkan Railway along the western coast, providing a direct link between Mumbai and Mangaluru. The railway continues to remain the main means of transport for the masses. The railway network is relatively less dense in the hill states, north eastern states, central parts of India and Rajasthan.

In Indian Railways, which of the following gauges has the longest total length of tracks?

- (A) Broad gauge
- (B) Standard gauge
- (C) Metre gauge
- (D) Narrow gauge

48. Rail Transport

The Indian Railways network is one of the longest in the world. It facilitates the movement of both freight and passengers and contributes to the growth of the economy. Mahatma Gandhi said, the Indian railways "...brought people of diverse cultures together to contribute to India's freedom struggle". The Indian Railway was introduced in 1853, when a line was constructed from Bombay to Thane, covering a distance of 34 km. The length of the Indian Railways network was 67,956 km (Railway yearbook 2019-20). Its very large size puts a lot of pressure on a centralised railway management system. Thus, in India, the railway system has been divided into 17 zones. Indian Railways has launched an extensive programme to convert the metre and narrow gauges to broad gauge. Moreover, steam engines have been replaced by diesel and electric engines. This step has increased the speed, as well as the haulage capacity. The replacement of steam engines run by coal has also improved the environment of the stations. Metro rail has revolutionised the urban transport system in India. Replacement of diesel buses by CNG-run vehicles along with the introduction of the metro is a welcome step towards controlling the air pollution in urban centres. Areas around towns, raw material producing areas and plantations and other commercial crops, hill stations and cantonment towns were well-connected by railways from the British colonial era. These were mostly developed for the exploitation of resources. After the Independence of the country, railway routes have been extended to other areas too. The most significant development has been the development of the Konkan Railway along the western coast, providing a direct link between Mumbai and Mangaluru. The railway continues to remain the main means of transport for the masses. The railway network is relatively less dense in the hill states, north eastern states, central parts of India and Rajasthan.

Which of the following has revolutionised the urban transport system in India?

- (A) CNG-Buses
 - (B) Electrical Vehicles
 - (C) Metro rail
 - (D) Bullet Train
-

49. Rail Transport

The Indian Railways network is one of the longest in the world. It facilitates the movement of both freight and passengers and contributes to the growth of the economy. Mahatma Gandhi said, the Indian railways "...brought people of diverse cultures together to contribute to India's freedom struggle". The Indian Railway was introduced in 1853, when a line was constructed from Bombay to Thane, covering a distance of 34 km. The length of the Indian Railways network was 67,956 km (Railway yearbook 2019-20). Its very large size puts a lot of pressure on a centralised railway management system. Thus, in India, the railway system has been divided into 17 zones. Indian Railways has launched an extensive programme to convert the metre and narrow gauges to broad gauge. Moreover, steam engines have been replaced by diesel and electric engines. This step has increased the speed, as well as the haulage capacity. The replacement of steam engines run by coal has also improved the environment of the stations. Metro rail has revolutionised the urban transport system in India. Replacement of diesel buses by CNG-run vehicles along with the introduction of the metro is a welcome step towards controlling the air pollution in urban centres. Areas around towns, raw material producing areas and plantations and other commercial crops, hill stations and cantonment towns were well-connected by railways from the British colonial era. These were mostly developed for the exploitation of resources. After the Independence of the country, railway routes have been extended to other areas too. The most significant development has been the development of the Konkan Railway along the western coast, providing a direct link between Mumbai and Mangaluru. The railway continues to remain the main means of transport for the masses. The railway network is relatively less dense in the hill states, north eastern states, central parts of India and Rajasthan.

Which of the following regions has dense railway network?

- (A) Hilly states
 - (B) North Eastern States
 - (C) Eastern Rajasthan
 - (D) Ganga plains
-

50. Rail Transport

The Indian Railways network is one of the longest in the world. It facilitates the movement of both freight and passengers and contributes to the growth of the economy. Mahatma Gandhi said, the Indian railways "...brought people of diverse cultures together to contribute to India's freedom struggle". The Indian Railway was introduced in 1853, when a line was constructed from Bombay to Thane, covering a distance of 34 km. The length of the Indian Railways network was 67,956 km (Railway yearbook 2019-20). Its very large size puts a lot of pressure on a centralised railway management system. Thus, in India, the railway system has been divided into 17 zones. Indian Railways has launched an extensive programme to convert the metre and narrow gauges to broad gauge. Moreover, steam engines have been replaced by diesel and electric engines. This step has increased the speed, as well as the haulage capacity. The replacement of steam engines run by coal has also improved the environment of the stations. Metro rail has revolutionised the urban transport system in India. Replacement of diesel buses by CNG-run vehicles along with the introduction of the metro is a welcome step towards controlling the air pollution in urban centres. Areas around towns, raw material producing areas and plantations and other commercial crops, hill stations and cantonment towns were well-connected by railways from the British colonial era. These were mostly developed for the exploitation of resources. After the Independence of the country, railway routes have been extended to other areas too. The most significant development has been the development of the Konkan Railway along the western coast, providing a direct link between Mumbai and Mangaluru. The railway continues to remain the main means of transport for the masses. The railway network is relatively less dense in the hill states, north eastern states, central parts of India and Rajasthan.

Identify the railway zone whose headquarter is located in Bihar.

- (A) North Eastern
- (B) East Central
- (C) Eastern
- (D) North Central